

# WHITE OAKS EAGLE.

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WHITE OAKS, LINCOLN CO., NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1895.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

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Will practice in all the courts in the territory,  
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## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

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Contractor for  
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Of All Kinds.

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**E. G. F. UEBRICK,**

**Grocer**

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**Baker.**

**Soda : Water**

**MANUFACTURER.**

**White Oaks Av.**

## EARTHQUAKE.

On Thursday morning, August 31st, a shock of earthquake was felt throughout the Mississippi valley. This was, probably, due to the fact that about that time Gov. Clark's foot reached the ground somewhere in Arkansas in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight matter.

## WHY, OF COURSE.

In his annual report Wm. L. Lochren, of the United States pension office, says: "Those men who enlisted early and fought the battles of the war were not moved by mercenary considerations, and unless actually disabled did not show the haste in applying for pensions manifested by those who enlisted nearer the close of the war, for large bounties, and did little actual service, and who are now the noisiest in clamoring for more pensions."

## INDECENT.

The editorial page of Saturday's *Citizen* shows evidence of the demoralization of the writer. Such articles as the ones relating to the *Optic* and its editors are too filthy and contemptible for the eyes of decent people, and are sure to rebound and strike the author. When a newspaper has nothing better to offer than personal abuse, with no public interest to subserve, it has reached a point where the propriety of its existence may well be questioned.

## THE ELECTION NEWS.

At the time of going to press the news from Tuesday's election is so meager that little of the result can be stated. New York has probably gone republican and Maryland is also claimed by that party. Ohio, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey and Kansas appear to be republican by large majorities. Kentucky is claimed by both parties, while Utah has adopted a constitution and is said to have elected a democratic congressman and legislature. The result in Denver is in doubt.

## POLITICS IN 1896.

That one of the old parties will elect its candidate for president in 1896 may be conceded, and the success of the democratic cause will depend entirely on the attitude of that party toward the question of the free coinage of silver.

The republican party, by a record of nearly thirty years, is pledged to the contraction policy of the banker and money-lender, and may be counted on to stand for gold monometallism, both in its platform and the character of its nominee. By the pressure of a strong public sentiment both parties will be required to meet the question of silver coinage squarely and no half way position will be satisfactory, nor will any doubtful attitude be tolerated. Each must meet the issue boldly and without equivocation both as to platform and the record of its nominee.

The record of the democratic party, as shown by its accredited representatives for a quarter of a century and up to the last congress, has been favorable to the cause of the coinage of silver at the ratio existing prior to the act of 1873. If the convention of 1896 will place the party squarely back upon this record, it can elect the candidate nominated and restore the party to the control of the legislative branch of the government. If it fails to do this, it will insure the election of a republican president and dispel every hope or expectation of future success of democracy.

## "STRONG AND VIGOROUS."

The fact that New Mexico has on its statute books a very strong and vigorous compulsory school law should not be overlooked. Parents and guardians, send the children to school, otherwise you may be reminded of the fact that New Mexico provides by law ample facilities for protecting the interests of her children. (New Mexican.)

The strength and vigor of this law are so remarkable that the *Eagle* is constrained to give its readers the benefit of that portion of the act referred to by the *New Mexican*. It can be found on page 59 of the session laws of 1891, section 42. It reads as follows:

Section 42. That the school directors of the various districts in this territory are hereby empowered and required to compel parents, guardians, or other persons having the control, care or direction of children, when such children do not attend some private school, to send such children under their control to the public school for at least three months in each year, except when such children shall be under age or about sixteen years of age, or of such physical disability as to unfit them for the labor required, which disability shall be certified to by some regular practicing physician.

We would recommend to the *New Mexican*, inasmuch as it has made reference to this law, that it call Mr. Catron's attention to the section, as he may desire to use it in his speech in the House in support of the statehood bill he will introduce. Mr. Catron was a member of the territorial council when this act was passed, and will doubtless feel some personal pride in showing Congress what he is capable of doing in the way of educational legislation. In the meantime "parents, guardians or other persons having the control, care or direction of children" had best stand from under this "strong and vigorous" provision, "except when such children shall be under age or about sixteen years of age."

## WHITE OAKS RAILROAD.

The present promoters of the proposed railroad from El Paso to White Oaks appear to be making a thorough investigation of the resources of this region before reaching a conclusive decision as to the construction of the road. On the Carrizozo flats and in the vicinity of Mal Agra a systematic examination of the coal measures has been going on and probably one hundred or more openings, on the seams, have been made. A diamond drill is expected to finish the work of exploration, on the results of which will depend the building of this road by the parties now pursuing the investigations. So far the results are favorable and point to the beginning of work of construction at an early day.

## FOR MURDER.

During the past week two notable convictions for murder in the first degree have taken place—one of Theodore Durant, in San Francisco, and the other of Henry H. Holmes, in Philadelphia.

In the case of Durant the crime charged against him was one of the most revolting character, and the evidence, though altogether circumstantial, was more than usually convincing, the state having presented a chain of circumstances so complete as to fix the guilt upon the defendant beyond any reasonable question. Durant was charged with having murdered a young woman, Blanch Lamont, in the tower of the church wherein he was a leading communicant and Sunday-school teacher. He is also indicted for the murder of Minnie Williams, another young lady, in the study of the same church. If he is guilty of the horrible crimes with which he is accused, or either of them, he deserves the punishment which the law prescribes; if not, he is the victim of surroundings and circumstances such as seldom conspire to envelop men in their toils.

The proof against Holmes was not so strong and convincing as that against Durant, and many expressions of surprise were heard on the return of the verdict.

## QUEER CASES.

From the *Independent Democrat* we get the details of the wanderings of the lost man Clark, who left the camp at Riley's ranch last week. The impressions the *Eagle* gets from the report are about as follows:

Clark and Ryerson went out to the ranch to sober up after a protracted drunk. Clark had what he took for and to the naked eye appeared to be a "barber shop," but when placed under a glass turned out to be a clear case of snakes, which chased him for four days, and finally, for want of food and water and from exhaustion, he gave up the effort to escape and was found by his friends in an arroyo near Pina Blanca. He is now improving under the care and treatment of Dr. Lane, of Las Cruces.

Ryerson's case took on a somewhat different feature. He started, as he thought, to search for his companion, Clark, and, instead of barber-shops or snakes, his danger appeared to come from "black bears," which obstructed the path and very much retarded his progress in his efforts to find his friend. We have frequently heard of snakes, insects and vermin of various kinds pursuing people who had indulged too freely in the "howl," but these are the first instances wherein we have known of such delusions taking the form of "barber-shops" and "black bears."

## THE TEST OF CENTURIES.

We are informed that the speech of one George Aldredge, of Dallas, Texas, before the bankers' association at Atlanta created "great enthusiasm." It abounded in dogmatic assertions, bold expressions, and was, no doubt, commended to the audience by a profound expression of countenance. It contains no argument and no evidence of large information. He tells us that the "leading nations of the earth, after testing silver for hundreds of years, voluntarily adopted the gold standard." There, then, is a confession that silver stood the test for "hundreds of years," but there was suddenly and simultaneously a discovery made twenty-two years ago that it wouldn't do. But in what respect has silver failed to stand the test? Mr. Aldredge calls it "cheap money." But it wasn't cheap when it was demonetized; what single fact could have been truly alleged at that time that is now put forward to excuse the policy of gold contraction? Had the people suffered under the test? On the contrary, all the leading gold monometallists admit that great and general prosperity existed up to the year 1873. The reasons for demonetization, then, were not found in the condition of silver nor in the condition of business. It was found in the cruel greed of the conspirators who reversed the policy that had stood the test for "hundreds of years" and under which the people were prospering when the deed was done. How has the single gold standard stood the test of its twenty-two years of life? The leading champions of gold monometallism all admit that widespread depression in trade, industry and commerce began with the year of its existence, and with fluctuations and fitful periods of partial recovery have continued to the present time. Silver triumphantly stood the test for four hundred years; the gold standard has proven a failure in twenty-two years. —E.C.

## FORT STANTON.

The abandonment of Fort Stanton, which has been suggested by Gen. Miles, would be felt by the people of Lincoln county in more ways than one. While the presence of troops at this post creates a market for many of the products of the vicinity, this fact could not be presented as a satisfactory reason to the war department for their retention. But until the government consolidates the wild and savage Indian bands and locates them in some place where they can be properly and economically watched by the army, it ought to afford settlers in the vicinity of each tribe or reservation a reasonable protection against possible raids of those lawless barbarians. It is true that the Mesquero band of Apaches, for many years located in the White mountains south and west of Fort Stanton, have not been troublesome to the white settlers since the days of Geronimo and Nane, but how much this state of things is due to the immediate presence of the soldiers at the Fort could not be determined. If the restraining influence of the garrison has contributed to the security of those residing near the reservation, which is the prevailing sentiment, it would seem an act of inhumanity to remove the troops as contemplated. If the United States army, in these times of peace, has a mission, it must be in the line of the protection of citizens in frontier settlements exposed to the possible dangers which confront those near the bands of uncivilized Indians so recently at war with the march of improvement and civilization.

There is no military post which can afford the protection to the settlers in this region that Fort Stanton supplies, if this post is not a necessity, then there can be none for the army, and it might as well be mustered out. Washington, New York, Chicago, Denver, El Paso and other cities where troops are garrisoned have nothing to fear, at this time, from foes, foreign or domestic, and why take them from such places as Fort Stanton, where they afford security to the lives and property of unprotected citizens, to swell the size of the dress parades in the cities.

**LATER:** The following from the *Santa Fe New Mexican* of November 4 explains itself:

The official order for the abandonment of Fort Stanton was received here today, at the office of Col. W. H. Lawton, inspector-general. It bears date of Washington, October 20, is issued by direction of Gen. Miles, and reads: "By direction of the secretary of war, the post of Fort Stanton, N. M., will be discontinued and the public lands turned over to the interior department, under orders to be promulgated hereafter. The portable public property at the post will be distributed to other posts under the direction of the department commander. Troop A 1st cavalry, now garrisoning the post, will be transferred immediately or upon the distribution of its property, as in the opinion of the department commander may be for the best interests of the service to Fort Huachuca, A. T."

## FOOL-KILLERS.

Our distinguished contemporary, the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, seems to have grown facetious in its advocacy of statehood. It says:

What if it does cost a little more at the start who cares, as long as it makes of the people of the territories full-fledged citizens, independent Americans, entitled to all the sovereign rights guaranteed by the constitution? Where would Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, the Dakotas be today had their citizens taken such a niggardly view of the statehood proposition?

We hope the fool-killer will have several well-seasoned clubs in store with which to receive that fellow when he comes back from Utah, for he'll surely come. He has New Mexico on his list.

When we read that the people of Wyoming are bringing suits to restrain the collection of the ruinous tax levies in that state and the Denver papers on the doings in that fair city, where it is said that two corporations control the city, county and even the state government to the oppression and ruin of the taxpayers, we may well inquire where would they be today if they had a congressional check to restrain these abuses? When the "fool-killer" comes to New Mexico those who are advocating statehood, which would yield nothing but sentiment and load us with burdens of taxation which we are ill prepared to assume, had better keep their doors bolted.

## WHISTLING.

Speaking of the inability of Bryan and Bland to lower draw audiences of respectable size to hear their discourses on silver, the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says the change in the moral atmosphere of this country since the days a few months ago when silver enthusiasts and silver pamphleteers were sending waves of lunacy across the west is like a transition from a settlement in Mesopotamia to Boston or St. Louis, or a swing from the eleventh century to the nineteenth. (El Paso Herald.)

The above, in view of the recent audience of 20,000 addressed by Mr. Bryan at Dallas, Tex., and the immense receptions he and Mr. Bland have met in Illinois, would make it appear that the gold-standard people have found themselves in a grave-yard and are whistling to keep their courage up.

## THANKSGIVING.

The president has set apart Thursday, 28th inst., as the day for national thanksgiving. The official proclamation will be given in full next week.

## An Equal Show!

Every one has an equal show for one or all the prizes we are going to give away. With every two-dollar **Cash** purchase you get a ticket. With four dollars two tickets, and so on. That's all there is to it. When the drawing comes off and you hold the lucky number, the prize is yours.

We are giving big bargains now in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

Yours for low prices,

**TALIAFERRO BROS.**

We carry a good line of **STOVES!** Both heating and cooking

**READY FOR BUSINESS!** \* \* \*

Having purchased a complete stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Tapestries, Etc.,

We are prepared to offer you goods at prices never before quoted in White Oaks. Others will offer you

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

at the advanced prices, but we bought our stock at a very slight advance and intend to give our customers the benefit of this fortunate purchase. **Ziegler Bros.** Store has always carried first-class goods and sold at low prices, and we intend to keep up

**Our Former Reputation!**

We will ever accord you kind, courteous treatment, and invite you to come in and get acquainted with our stock and get our prices before purchasing. Yours for business,

**ZIEGLER BROS.**

**SAVE YOUR DOLLARS!**

**TRADE WITH US**

.....AND.....

**YOU CAN DO IT!**

**We Will Not Be Undersold**

**BY ANY COMPETITION.**

**Try us.**

**S. M. WIENER & SON**

JEFFERSON RAYNOLDS, President. FRANK J. SAGER, Cashier.  
WM. WATSON, Vice President. GEO. L. ULRICK, Assistant Cashier.

**EXCHANGE BANK,**

White Oaks, : : : New Mexico.

**Capital Stock, \$30,000.**

DIRECTORS—Jefferson Reynolds, Wm. Watson, J. W. Zollars,  
Geo. L. Ulrick and Frank J. Sager.

We tender our services in all matters within the scope of

**LEGITIMATE BANKING.**

Foreign Exchange issued on all the principal Cities of Europe and prompt attention given to Collections.

**Wanted.--- EVERY LANDOWNER**

in New Mexico to inspect our stock of

**WATER SUPPLY MATERIAL.**

We handle Wind Mills, Horse Powers, Gasoline Engines, Centrifugal, Cook and all kinds of Pumps, Piping and Casing, Corrugated Steel and

Express TANKS and TROUGHS, DRILLING MACHINES, etc.; also HAY PRESSERS, Baling Ties, IRON ROOFING and HEAVY HARDWARE GENERALLY.

Contracts taken for well work of every description. We pay special attention to the construction and erection of Irrigation Plants, Village and Ranch Water Supply Systems. We solicit correspondence.

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